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**REPORT**

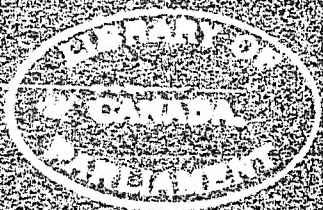
OF

**The Delegates of the Executive Council**

**TO OTTAWA WITH REGARD TO THE**

**CLAIMS OF MANITOBA**

**UPON THE DOMINION**



**OTTAWA: 1880.**

**PRINTED BY J. H. MASON, 100, QUEEN STREET, WEST, OTTAWA.**



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# REPORT

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The Delegates of the Executive Council,

TO OTTAWA, WITH REGARD TO THE

## CLAIMS OF MANITOBA

UPON THE DOMINION.



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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA :

PRINTED BY COLDWELL & CUNNINGHAM, QUEEN'S PRINTERS, "MANITOBAN" OFFICE.



# REPORT OF THE DELEGATES

OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, TO OTTAWA,

WITH REGARD TO THE

## Claims of Manitoba upon the Dominion.

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*To His Excellency the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned beg to submit the following as their joint report :

According to the Minute in Council (a) passed March 12th, 1873, appointing the Hon. Messrs. Clarke, Howard and Royal, a delegation from the government of the Province of Manitoba, to proceed to Ottawa, and ask from the Dominion Government certain measures regarding the welfare of the people of this Province, the undersigned lost no time and left for Ottawa the next day, 13th March. They arrived at the capital of the Dominion on the 24th, and notified at once (b) the Right Honorable Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, of the object of their mission by enclosing to him the said Minute in Council. The Federal Parliament was then in Session, and several very important measures affecting public interest in Manitoba were already before one or the other House. First amongst these bills was an Act respecting claims to land in Manitoba for which no patent had issued. Availing themselves of the presence in Ottawa of some leading inhabitants of Manitoba, the delegates managed to meet them as well as the Hon. Messrs. Girard and Sutherland, Senators, and D. A. Smith, Esq., M.P. for Selkirk, and R. Cunningham, Esq., M.P. for Marquette, in order to fully discuss the measure and place their views before the proper authority.

After several interviews with Ministers, the object sought for by the delegates was conceded, the bill was withdrawn and another one embodying their main suggestion, was introduced and passed. These suggestions were chiefly to provide for a simple and cheaper mode of testing the claims to land titles.

(a) *Vide* Appendix B.

(b) *Vide* Appendix A.

On the 28th March, the Delegates, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, were received by the Hon. Mr. Campbell, then Postmaster-General, and had the satisfaction to hear that several important improvements would be made in the postal service in Manitoba.

The Memorandum (a) of the Delegates was sent to the Right Honorable Premier on the first of April, and several meetings of citizens of Manitoba then in Ottawa took place in order to bring all possible influence to bear in support of the views of the Provincial Government. These steps were not altogether fruitless.

On the 3rd of April, not less than twelve prominent citizens of Manitoba accompanied the Delegates and met the Hon. Minister of Customs, Dr. Tupper. In an interview which lasted more than an hour, the claims of the Province to obtain from the Dominion Government an extension of the tariff, 4 per cent., until such time as the Province is connected with the outside world by a railway communication, were put before the Hon. Mr. Tupper and urged as strongly as possible. Your Excellency knows the result.

Besides the particular points mentioned in the Order in Council of the 12th March, the Delegates believed that their mission to Ottawa embraced any other matter that might come up during their sojourn at the seat of the Canadian Government, and which would tend to materially affect the welfare of Manitoba. The question of immigration, the settlement of accounts between the two governments since the 15th July, 1870, the claims of our Government to certain public property, the policy of appointing Half-breeds on the Indian Commission, the penitentiary, etc., etc.—all these questions occupied the time and attention of the Delegates, besides making known the real condition of affairs and the brilliant prospects of Manitoba if properly attended to.

On the 5th April, the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, Dr. Bird, was the object of marked attention paid to him by His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, who desired to express to our Speaker his regret at the shameful outrage which had disgraced the last days of the sitting of our Provincial Legislature.

The same day, a letter was written to Rev. Mr. Ri. chot, formerly a delegate from this country to the Canadian Government, asking him the nature of the arrangements that were agreed upon in the spring of 1870 concerning the public buildings in the future province. The answer was readily transmitted to the undersigned. (b)

The undersigned had the honor of approaching His Excellency the Governor General, who seemed to take a deep and special interest in every question that might concern the welfare and the prosperity of our Province, and your Excellency is aware of the cheerful answer that Lord Dufferin gave to the address of congratulation of our Legislature when he announced his intention of visiting our country in the course of 1874.

Meanwhile, as it had been intimated to the Delegates that the object of their mission would likely be more fully obtained, especially as regards the in-

(a) Vide Appendix C.

(b) Vide Appendices E. F.

crease of subsidy, if the suggestion contained in a despatch (a) from their Government to the Government in Ottawa, dated 1st February 1873, was again formally brought before the latter, a memorandum was prepared which was submitted on the 30th April. (c) It was not until the 12th May that a letter was received from the office of the Hon. Minister of Justice, in which was acknowledged the receipt of the last memorandum. The session was drawing to a close, and the honorable members of the Canadian Cabinet could only give but a partial hearing to our daily efforts to bring about the object of our mission. It was, however, possible to come to a verbal understanding with regard to the question of the penitentiary as well as to the expenses connected with the trials of prisoners sent here from the North-West Territory. Thus, much to their personal inconvenience and detriment, two of the Delegates, had to wait till the end of the session of the Canadian Parliament, to arrange, if possible, with the Federal Government the proposed extension of the boundaries of Manitoba and the terms to be agreed upon. Two interviews with the sub-committee of the Government of Canada took place before the 29th May, in which assurances were given that the most favorable consideration would be given by the Dominion authorities to the scheme, and that the matters of detail would be treated during the legislative recess by correspondence. The fast approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench forced the Attorney-General to take his departure on the 30th, and, on the 31st May, the Provincial-Secretary, after having a last interview with the sub-committee of the Privy Council, left for Montreal, where he was to await the opening of the Dawson route. As the matter of sending immigrants and freight to Manitoba through that route has been more than once mentioned during the numerous interviews which had taken place between the Delegates and the various Canadian Ministers, it was believed that nothing could have a better result than the practical and personal knowledge that one of the Delegates would necessarily acquire by coming over that route. Notwithstanding the great additional loss of time that such a trip was unavoidably to entail, yet, as it was thought that such a step might lead to very good public results, the Provincial-Secretary undertook the task. His expectations as to the full practicability and efficiency of the road were more than realized, and he has already on more than one public occasion made known his experience on this subject which so vitally concerns the future prosperity of our young and promising Province. He arrived in Winnipeg on the 5th of July; this delay being entirely due to the fact that the road was just then being opened and some troops had to be transported with the utmost despatch and in advance of the immigrants.

By referring to the various subjects of the mission of the Delegates, your Excellency will be able to see that the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th articles of their programme were nearly granted to their efforts; while the 1st, 2d, 8th and 9th were only partially entertained by the Dominion Government. However, the undersigned feel confident that, if the Legislature of Manitoba sanctions in the main the projected aggrandizement of the Province, a material increase of our subsidy will follow as a matter of course, without speaking of other numerous incidental advantages.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

HENRY J. CLARKE, Attorney-General.  
THOS. HOWARD, Provincial-Treasurer.  
JOSEPH ROYAL, Provincial-Secretary.

Winnipeg, 15th August, 1873.





# APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX A.

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, 24th March, 1873.

SIR,—

We beg to inform you of our arrival in the Capital of Canada, and take the liberty of making known to you, at once, the object of our mission. Herewith enclosed is an Extract (a) from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba explaining briefly the various subjects upon which we shall at an early date memorialize your Government on behalf of Manitoba.

We beg to be allowed meanwhile to offer you our best compliments.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

H. J. CLARKE, Attorney-General.

THOS. HOWARD, Provincial-Treasurer.

JOSEPH ROYAL, Provincial-Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,  
Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

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## APPENDIX B.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Council held at Government House, Fort Garry,  
March 12, A.D., 1873.

Council advise that the Honorables Messrs. Clarke, Howard and Royal, be appointed a Deputation from the Government of Manitoba, to proceed to Ottawa, and ask from the Dominion Government on behalf of the Province :—

1. Increase of subsidy.
2. Erection of Public Buildings, including Parliament House, Residence of Lieutenant-Governor, Penitentiary, Court House and Gaols.
3. A Dominion Police Force.

4. Postponement of Canadian Tariff, except on spirituous liquors, until railway communication with Lake Superior, through Canadian Territory.

5. Free carriage for Immigrants over the Dawson Road and the extension of said Road to the Western Boundary of the Province, adjoining the North-West Territories and the maintenance of the same.

6. The creation of a tribunal in Manitoba, to settle all questions as to claims for occupancy of land, the issue of Patents for land, and all conflicting claims to Crown Lands, and questions of a like character.

7. The appointment of Immigration Agents in the Province, and at Duluth, Collingwood, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, and in Europe.

8. Indemnity for damage to Printing Offices, during the Dominion Election Riots.

9. Appointment of a Chief Justice.

10. Extension and improvement of the Postal Service.

Certified,

(Signed) SEDLEY BLANCHARD,

Clerk of Executive Council.

12th March, 1873.

## APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM respectfully submitted by the Delegates of the Province of Manitoba to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, with respect to the financial position of their Province.

The late Colony of Red River was erected into a Province by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1870, and thenceforward became an integral part of the Dominion, under the name of the Province of Manitoba.

Up to that time, this portion of the North American Territories, held by the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, had been governed by a Council appointed by the said Company, whose functions were discharged all but gratuitously.—The manners of the people were eminently gentle, and a ready obedience was at all times yielded to the few and simple laws required for their government. They had never heard of such a thing as a tax. A few hundred pounds covered the whole expenses of Civil Government and the Administration of Justice in the Colony.

Amid this primitive and really patriarchal state of things came the revolution, which of a sudden threw open the valley of the Red River and the

immense and valuable tracts of the North-West to Canadian enterprise and modern civilization.

Thus suddenly called upon to form part of the magnificent system of the Canadian Confederation, and to enter into the full enjoyment of representative institutions, which existed and had been perfected for half a century in the other Provinces, the population of Manitoba relied exclusively on the Dominion Government for the means to enable them to carry into operation the new political system. They had no public chest; no parliamentary or other public buildings; no public library; no court-house, and only one judge and one prison for twelve or fifteen thousand souls. The people contributed hardly anything except in the shape of a nominal duty on a few articles of import, towards the very small sum required to meet the expenses of the Government, and exacted just as little in return.

On entering the Canadian Union, Manitoba had to bring into operation a system of government and institutions extremely complicated in their organization, and very expensive in their application.

Had the Delegates from the North-West, in 1870, been in a position to form an exact estimate of the expenses involved in the political system they had to treat for, comparative calculations would undoubtedly have convinced them of the absolute and progressive insufficiency of the aid to be allowed them under the law. Thence it is the good fortune of the Province of Manitoba to possess the whole detail and mechanism requisite in a large and wealthy province to deal with, but, unfortunately, not the means of putting that mechanism in motion.

With its exceptional social and economical situation, our Province cannot therefore, with any show of justice, be subjected to rules which may be accepted as just and equitable by the other sections of the Dominion of Canada.

Moreover, the sudden entrance of Manitoba into the Dominion of Canada, and the extraordinary degree of attention directed to our fertile plains, have induced an influx of settlers, and the starting of new undertakings in consequence of which in a short time the necessities of life have risen to excessive prices. It is clear that this rise, which is enhanced by the great difficulties attending the transport of freight, will only last a few years, so far, at least, as regards agricultural and certain industrial products; nevertheless, the fact is worthy of note, inasmuch as it occurred immediately upon the union of the Province with the Dominion of Canada, and that it had not in any way been foreseen at the period of the financial arrangements made by the North-West Delegates, in 1870, with the Federal Government.

The large sums expended by the Canadian Government for surveys and support of troops contributed not a little to bring about this excessive rise, by rendering money very abundant in the Province—so much so, that whilst the prices of living rapidly increased, whilst rents tripled (and the Government of Manitoba pays rent for all its Public Buildings, Courts of Justice, etc., etc.) whilst the cost of labor, building materials, furniture, etc., etc., attained exor-

bitant prices, the financial embarrassments of the Province increased in a proportionate ratio on account of the unchangeable fixity of its revenue.

As a matter of course, apart from the expenses of the Legislature, and of the administration of Justice, the functions of the Government of Manitoba are all but Municipal, from the very fact of the exceptional position of a society yet in its infancy. In this respect, however, the Government have taken every possible means to accustom the people by degrees to municipal institutions, the very best school of self-government, and, during the session just closed, the Legislature adopted a Bill providing for the establishment of an effectual, simple and easy municipal system in all places where the inhabitants desire to avail themselves of the law. In this matter it may be said that Manitoba has made a step in advance of some of the older provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

Compelled to meet an ever-increasing expenditure, with a fixed and insufficient revenue, the Government of Manitoba has exercised a most severe and vigilant control over the outlay of the public monies; but in spite of every precaution and a degree of parsimony really unworthy of a Government, the public chest is exhausted. The expenses attending the outfitting and locating the various services, which expenses recur every year, absorb a considerable portion of the public monies, and the Government see, with dread, the approach of a day, when they must either borrow or have recourse to direct taxation in order to administer the law.

It is unnecessary to state that Manitoba has no other source of revenue whatsoever beyond the grant paid to the Province in virtue of the Act of 1870. The sum derived from tavern licenses amounts only to a few thousand dollars, and the Government were this year compelled, with a view, as well to prevent outside speculation, as to create something of a revenue, to impose a tax on absentee proprietors.

The proximity of the American frontier, and of the unorganized territories of the American Republic, causes our Province to be in many cases made a place of refuge by persons seeking impunity for crime, and our statistics shew that a large share of the time and expenses of our Courts of Assize is devoted to ridding the country of dangerous individuals of this class.

Owing to the smallness of its revenue, the Province of Manitoba has, to the present day, found it impossible to make the necessary public works, so important to develop the country and induce its rapid settlement. While other and more favored provinces, by means of a well-devised and expensive system of immigration agencies, both in Europe and in Canada, are in a position to add constantly and steadily to their population by an annual influx of capital and labor, the Province of Manitoba stands alone, almost ignored by the immigrant.

The Dominion immigration agents, it is true, have been instructed to draw the attention abroad to the vast resources, rare fertility and numerous inducements proffered by Manitoba and the North-West to the immigrant; it is well known that a colony of 40,000 Mennonite Russians is expected to settle in Manitoba in the course of this and next year, that a German immigration of several thousand is to occupy, this year, the township set apart for them; but

it is nevertheless respectfully submitted that the province depends entirely and exclusively on other agents than its own to keep this sudden and cheerful current of immigration steadily flowing into the country.

Want of funds prevents the Province of Manitoba from giving to high as well as to common education that share of encouragement so necessary in the older provinces, and so essential in a new one. Already too small in the present circumstances of the province, the educational subsidy will sink to almost insignificance as the population increases as above-mentioned.

Now, if Manitoba is to occupy its proper position in the Dominion; if it be desirable that this young community should learn to bless and cherish the admirable institutions of responsible government; if the laws passed by the Legislature are to be put in force and executed; if it be wished that order and contentment should prevail amongst the people and afford a fresh and powerful inducement to the immigrant; if it be well to promote the development and the prosperity not merely of our Province, but of the entire North-West; we consider and respectfully submit that it is absolutely necessary:

1. To charge the terms of the financial arrangements entered into between Manitoba and the Dominion of Canada, by taking for the base of the annual Dominion subsidy the number of the population of Manitoba at an estimate of 70,000, and to be allowed the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum of \$1,943,900. to give for the support of the Government and Legislature the annual sum of \$60,000.

2. To commence immediately to push forward as quickly as possible the construction of the Public Buildings of the Province, to wit: Parliament House, residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Departmental Offices, five Courts of Justice, Prisons, Penitentiary, and to provide for the creation of a good Provincial Library.

3. To organize, equip and send to Manitoba, a body of well and carefully chosen mounted Dominion Police, over which the Government of Manitoba would have control while stationed in the Province: the number to be stationed at all times in the Province not to be less than fifty, part of the expenses for the maintenance and support of the said number being defrayed by the Province.

The carrying out of this proposition is the more facilitated by the fact that such a body of mounted police, will, it is supposed, be required in the N. W. Territory to protect the public works and enforce the execution of the law.

4. To postpone the Canadian tariff, except on spirituous liquors, until railroad communication with Lake Superior, through Canadian territory, is established.

The exorbitant rate which the Manitoban importer has already to pay to the American lines of freight on his Canadian merchandise will, it is submitted, further enhance the already excessive cost of the necessaries of life in the Province. Equally distant from the seaboard, whether Pacific or Atlantic, Mani-

~~to~~ laborers now and will for some years to come, under the very serious disadvantage of paying on its imported goods an additional specific duty of 8 or 10 per cent. in the shape of freight from the Canadian ports.

5. To have the free carriage for emigrants over the Dawson Road from the port of Collingwood to Fort Garry, and the extension of the said road to the western boundary of the Province adjoining the N. W. Territories, and the maintenance of the same.

6. To provide for the creation of a tribunal in Manitoba to settle all questions as to claims for occupancy of lands, the issue of patents for land, and all conflicting claims to Crown lands and questions of a like character, in pursuance of the letter and spirit of the Manitoba Act.

7. To provide immediately for the appointment of Immigration Agents in the Province, and at Duluth, Collingwood, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and in Europe.

8. To provide for a fair and just compensation for the damages done to several printing offices in September 1872, during the Dominion election riots.

9. To appoint a Chief Justice for the Province.

10. To provide as soon as possible for the extension and improvement of the postal service in the Province of Manitoba.

The whole of which is nevertheless most respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH ROYAL,  
Provincial-Secretary.

Ottawa, 31st March, 1873.

#### APPENDIX D.

OTTAWA, April 3rd, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by desire of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, submitting, for the consideration of the Government of the Dominion, a Memorandum signed by the Delegates from the Government of Manitoba, with regard to the financial position of that Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. BERNARD.

The Hon. Joseph Royal, Provincial-Secretary of Manitoba, Ottawa.

## APPENDIX E.

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, 5th April, 1873.

REVEREND SIR,—

I am directed by my colleagues to request that you will be so kind as to communicate to us the proofs, notes or documents that may be in your possession and relative to-part of arrangements entered upon in 1870, between the Delegates of the North-West and the Government of Ottawa, which arrangements were relative to the construction of Public Buildings in the Province of Manitoba by the Dominion Government.

I have the honor to inform you, in the meantime, that all expenses incurred by you in regard to the favor I am now asking you, will be cheerfully defrayed by the Government of Manitoba.

I have the honor to be, Reverend Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH ROYAL,

Provincial-Secretary of Manitoba.

To the Rev. N. J. Ritchot, Priest, Ottawa.

## APPENDIX F.

OTTAWA, 8th April, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, asking me to communicate to you the proofs or documents which may relate to the part of the arrangements of 1870, between the Delegates of the North-West and the Government of Ottawa, relative to the construction of Public Buildings in the Province of Manitoba.

In answer, I beg to inform you that, according to the 15th clause of the list of their instructions, which reads thus: "That the Public Buildings be at the expense of the Canadian Treasury," etc., etc., the Delegates of the North-West have requested that the Dominion Government should take upon itself the construction of the above buildings, which obligation has been positively accepted by Canada.

During the conference of Tuesday, 26th of April, 1870, held at the dwelling house of Sir George E. Cartier, at which conference were present Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, of the one part, and the Delegates of the North-West, of the other part, the Honorable Ministers, delegates of the Ottawa Cabinet, told us that the Dominion Government was taking upon itself to have the Lieutenant-Governor's dwelling houses and the Parliament Buildings, including the furniture thereof, built at its own expense (in the item of furniture, was expressly included the Library); but that Canada should not be responsi-

ble for the construction of the common gaol; that it would, however, without any positive engagement thereto, help the Province in such construction.

The Delegates of the North-West asked to have inserted in Manitoba Act that the Dominion Government be held responsible for the Lieutenant-Governor's dwelling house and the Parliament Buildings.

The Honorable Ministers answered that such a thing was unnecessary; that the Act of British North America, 1867, was providing for that, etc.; that in virtue of the 108th clause of said Act, the Public Buildings, in each Province, are the property of Canada; that, according to the Manitoba Act, the provisions of the Act of British North America, 1867, will be applicable to the Province of Manitoba, in the same manner and at the same degree as said provisions apply to the different Provinces of Canada, just as if the said Province of Manitoba had been, in the origin, one of the confederate Provinces under the authority of said Act; that Canada had given to the other Provinces the above mentioned buildings, which were its property; it was therefore bound to do as much for Manitoba, and that it assumed such obligation.

Upheld thus by these uttered promises and by these explanations given of the Act of British America, 1867, by the Honorable Ministers themselves, we were reading in a document placed into the hands of the Honorable Ministers, on the 29th April, 1870: (this document has been handed to Sir George E. Cartier, personally, at the conference of the 29th, General notes, etc., etc.): "4. It is understood that the Governor's residence and the Parliament Buildings will be constructed at the expense of Canada, and that the furniture of those buildings will also be at the expense of the Government of Canada." The Honorable Ministers would have denied this fact, had it not been so.

I could not, at this moment, give you any other information on this question; on the other hand, in my opinion, I do not believe that you have any need of them; the promises made and the explanations given being in conformity to the Act of British America, 1867, the Canadian Government could not refuse to fulfil this obligation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

N. J. RITCHOT, Priest.

To the Honorable Joseph Royal,

Provincial-Secretary of Manitoba, Ottawa.

## APPENDIX G.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1873.

SIR,—

I beg to enclose herewith the Memorandum, etc., on the proposed boundary extension of Manitoba, and I have the honor to inform you that while the Delegates of the Government of the Province of Manitoba will be at all times ready to give to the Government of the Dominion of Canada any explanation



in reference to the above matter that shall be deemed necessary, they respectfully request that the same may be taken into consideration at the earliest possible moment.

I am, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH ROYAL,  
Provincial Secretary.

To the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,  
Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

## APPENDIX H.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Council held at Government House, Fort Garry, on  
Saturday, February 1st, A.D. 1873.

The Council beg the Lieut.-Governor to submit to the Governor General in Council the following statement with regard to the financial position of Manitoba :

The Parliament of Canada in its wisdom, has constituted a small portion of the Territory in the North-West, acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, into the Province of Manitoba, and has given the people a system of Government, modelled on that existing in the older Provinces of the Dominion, the carrying on of which necessarily involves large outlays.

The Council have practised the closest economy, and yet, at the end of three years, the Treasurer reports that the Province has expended \$15,688 beyond its receipts, represented, it is true, by Public Buildings, a Library, and certain Public Property. This state of things, too, has been arrived at while the Legislature of Manitoba has only during the last year been able to expend such small sums as \$10,000 on Roads and Bridges, and \$7,000 on Education, although owing to the exceptional position of the Province, as explained in the Minute of the 6th November last, the Government is obliged to expend \$10,000 in maintaining a Police Force, and have expended in the three years no less a sum than \$25,910 in maintaining the force.

The Province is increasing rapidly in population and will do so still more quickly in the future, but such increase will only add to the embarrassments of the position.

There is, as yet, no Municipal system in force, here, though an attempt will be made to introduce it. The people are unused to direct taxation, and the growth of the population will necessitate expenditure which the Province will be unable to meet.

Already a Court House for the Court of Queen's Bench, and Houses for the County Courts, offices and safes for the Registrars, Bridges across the

streams and gullies which seam the prairies, require to be constructed. A suitable residence for the Governor, and buildings for the use of the Legislature and the public offices are required, and, besides, a number of other objects are pressed upon the attention of the Government, such as in a new country require aid and encouragement, but the Council are unable to provide for any of these, inasmuch as the total annual sum granted the Province by Canada, \$67,200, is inadequate to meet in a very limited way, even the most ordinary requirements of the Government, and they have no public lands or other resources to fall back upon.

The Council therefore earnestly represent to the Dominion Government that the peculiar circumstances of the community here should be considered, and that the annual subsidy on all accounts from the Dominion should be increased to at least \$200,000, and farther that, as all the other Provinces have received lands for public purposes from the Dominion, as well as, in most of them, both Government Houses and Parliament Buildings, the Dominion should provide the Province with land for a Governor's residence and Parliament Buildings at or near the Town of Winnipeg, and erect thereon suitable buildings.

The Council represent that compliance with these requests would be not only just, but in the real interests of the Dominion itself, and would go far to increase the prosperity of Manitoba and the rapid development of its resources, and earnestly trust that His Excellency the Governor General in Council may be pleased to accord thereto a favorable consideration.

The Council have further to submit that if the Dominion Government should see their way to meet the views of the Council, they are of opinion that the Parliament of Manitoba would assent to an extension of the boundaries of the Province to the east and west, and assume the responsibility of governing such Territory as might be included in the Province, thereby relieving the authorities of the Dominion from a large expenditure which they must otherwise necessarily incur.

Certified,

SEDLEY BLANCHARD.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

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## APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM respectfully submitted by the Delegates of the Province of Manitoba to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, with respect to a proposed extension of the boundaries of the Province.

In a statement dated the 1st day of February last (H.), with regard to the financial position of the Province, which the Executive Council of Manitoba requested the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to the Governor-General of Canada in Council, it was mentioned, as a conclusion, that in case the Dominion Government should see their way to meet the views of the Government of

Manitoba, that the Legislature of the said Province would probably assent to an extension of the boundaries of the Province, etc.

The attention of the Delegates of Manitoba having been recently directed to the subject, they deem it their duty to submit :

That they are without any instructions whatever, with regard to that very important matter, their mission being expressly defined in an Order in Council, dated the 12th of March last, and duly transmitted to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and that whilst they have no doubt that the Legislature of Manitoba would sanction and concur in any measure submitted to them, calculated for the progress and welfare of the country.

With these views they believe that the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba might be extended as follows, that is to say : Commencing at a point where the western boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, thence due north along the said Western boundary of the Province of Ontario to Hudson's Bay, thence north-westerly along the shore of the said Bay to the parallel of sixty degrees of north latitude, to the meridian of one hundred degrees of West longitude from Greenwich, thence due south along the said meridian of one hundred degrees of west longitude to the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, and thence easterly along the said boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada to the place of beginning.

Reference being respectfully made to the map accompanying this memorandum, the area of the Province so enlarged would be about 279,000 statute square miles, or about 178,700,000 acres, an extent of territory nearly equal to the two oldest Provinces of the Dominion, and more than twenty-five times that of Manitoba as at present constituted.

With its proposed extension, Manitoba would possess a seaport in the Hudson's Bay, and a lake-port in Lake Superior, and would therefore be on a better footing, comparatively, than the flourishing State of Minnesota.

A mere glance at the map will prove the wisdom, in any point of view, of the policy of bringing Manitoba into as close connection with the oldest provinces as possible, thereby causing the vast wilderness, at present intervening between the older provinces and the first prairie province of the Canadian Far West, to disappear; and there would still remain enough of fertile plains and magnificent country between the western limit of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains to afford the creation of two large and promising provinces.

The Delegates, without wishing to depart in any way from the position they have taken in their memorandum of the 31st of March last, beg to submit :

1. That the population of Manitoba, when extended, shall be taken at 200,000, to be the basis of the same financial arrangements as provided by the Manitoba Act.

2. That the sum of \$90,000 be paid yearly by the Dominion Government of Canada to the Province for the support of the Government and Legislature.

3. That the Province be represented by eight members in the House of Commons, and by five in the Senate; the new electoral districts to be delineated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Manitoba, and the elections for the said districts to take place and be regulated according to instructions received from the Government of Canada.

4. The Dawson Road, being the principal inlet from Canadian territory for immigrants to the North-West, shall remain under the management of the Dominion Government, and be maintained and improved by the said Government.

5. That the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned memorandum of the 31st March, especially those with regard to the Provincial Public Buildings, the police, the tariff, and the improvement of the postal service, may be made applicable *autis augendis* to Manitoba when enlarged.

The Delegates respectfully submit the above as an acceptable basis of settlement.

The whole of which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH ROYAL,  
Provincial Secretary.

24th April, 1873.

#### APPENDIX J.

RUSSELL HOUSE, 9th May, 1873.

SIR,—

I had the honor on the 30th ult., to transmit to your Government a Memorandum of the Delegates of the Province of Manitoba with regard to the enlargement of the boundaries of the said Province, together with a map showing the proposed extension. Permit me, Sir, to remind you respectfully that the Delegates would feel very much obliged if the matter could be brought up at the earliest possible opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH ROYAL.

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., M. J.

#### APPENDIX K.

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a memorandum of the Delegates from Manitoba concerning the extension of the Province.

I regret that by inadvertence your communication has not been answered before.

Parliament will soon rise, and upon its doing so, I shall be able to call the attention of the Government to this important matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. Joseph Royal, Ottawa.

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APPENDIX L.

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, May 27th, 1873.

SIR,—

In accordance with the intention expressed in your letter dated 12th inst., stating that upon Parliament being adjourned you would call the attention of the Government of Canada to the important subject of the territorial extension of Manitoba, I take the liberty of respectfully reminding you that both Mr. Att.-Gen. Clarke and myself, being anxious to return home, would feel very much obliged if the decision of the Government, with respect to the above matter, was communicated to us at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH ROYAL,  
Provincial Secretary.

To the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,  
Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

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APPENDIX M.

OTTAWA, May 28th, 1873.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and beg to state that I brought the subject of the territorial extension of Manitoba before the Privy Council, and they have appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the matter.

If you will see Mr. Tilley, he will, I have no doubt, arrange with you and Mr. Clarke for a conference on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. Joseph Royal.